

A NEW AND ACCVRATE MAP OF THE WORLD

truest Descriptions, latest Discoveries, and best Obseruations that ha
WITH BRIEFE AND MOST PLAINE NOTES VPON THE VV
FOR THE EASIE VNDE RSTANDING



Pleasant and vsfull for all such as desire to know further then of their ow

The description and use of the Figure with the twelve Signes,
showing the Theorick of the Sunne on the left hand
of the two Hemispheres.

THE outward circle of this Figure is di-
vided into 365 dayes equall, and allow-
ing vnto each moneth his proportion of
dayes, as January 31. February 28. March
31. April 30. &c.
The inward circle is diuided into 360
degrees, giuing vnto each Signe 30 de-
grees, the fourth meter of the twelue me-
rethis is supposed to be diuided into 60 parts, from wch center is
supposed another center to be 2 degrees 9 minutes of the said
60 parts, according to *Ticho Brahe*, who maketh the place or
point of the Sunnes *Apogee*, to be in the 6 degree of Cancer,
in this age & the world. The *Apogee* of the Sunne is that point
in which when the Sunne commeth vnto he is in his slowest mo-
tion, or furthest distant from the Earth, that is to say, June 17.
then the Sunne shall be in the first degree of Cancer, the *Peregeum*
of the Sunne shall be when he commeth into the first degree of
Capricorne, being opposite to the first degree of Cancer. The
second notable part is diuided into 29 dayes and one halfe,
which doth shew the age of the Moone. The next Circle is di-
uided into 24 houres, and each houre into 4 quarters, each quar-
ter into 3 parts, each part being 5 minutes.

The use of this Figure may be this.

First, the day of the moneth being giuen to find the place of
the Sun in the Zodiacke, or the place of the Sun being giuen
to finde the day of the moneth: Take the Index of the Sun and
bring it to the day of the moneth, sheweth the place of the Sun
in the Zodiacke of the 12 Signes. Example, April 14. the place
of the Sun will be found to be in the 4 degree of Taurus.

Secondly, the day of the Change or New Moone being giuen
to finde the age of the Moone, the signe and degree the posses-
seth in the Zodiacke, the time of her comming to the South, and
time of full Sea or high water in any Haven, knowing the time of
the Changes or full Moone after this manner:

In any Almanack (or by the Ephemeris) find the day of the change
of the Moone going before, the day that ye desire; and so many
dayes after the change, so many dayes old is the Moone.

First bring the Index of Sol or the Sunne to the day of the
moneth, and there stay it. Secondly, bring the Index of the
Moone, to the age of the Moone, and it sheweth the signe and de-
gree that the posseseth in the Zodiacke, the houre and minute vn-
der the age, is the time of her comming to the South.

Thirdly, to finde the time of high water.

In the Table following finde the name of the Port or Haven,
and the houre and minute against that Haven is the houre and
minutes, that ye shall add to the time of the Moones comming
to South, is the time of high water in the said place.

A Table shewing the times of full Sea in the principall Havens
in England, or neere about thereunto.

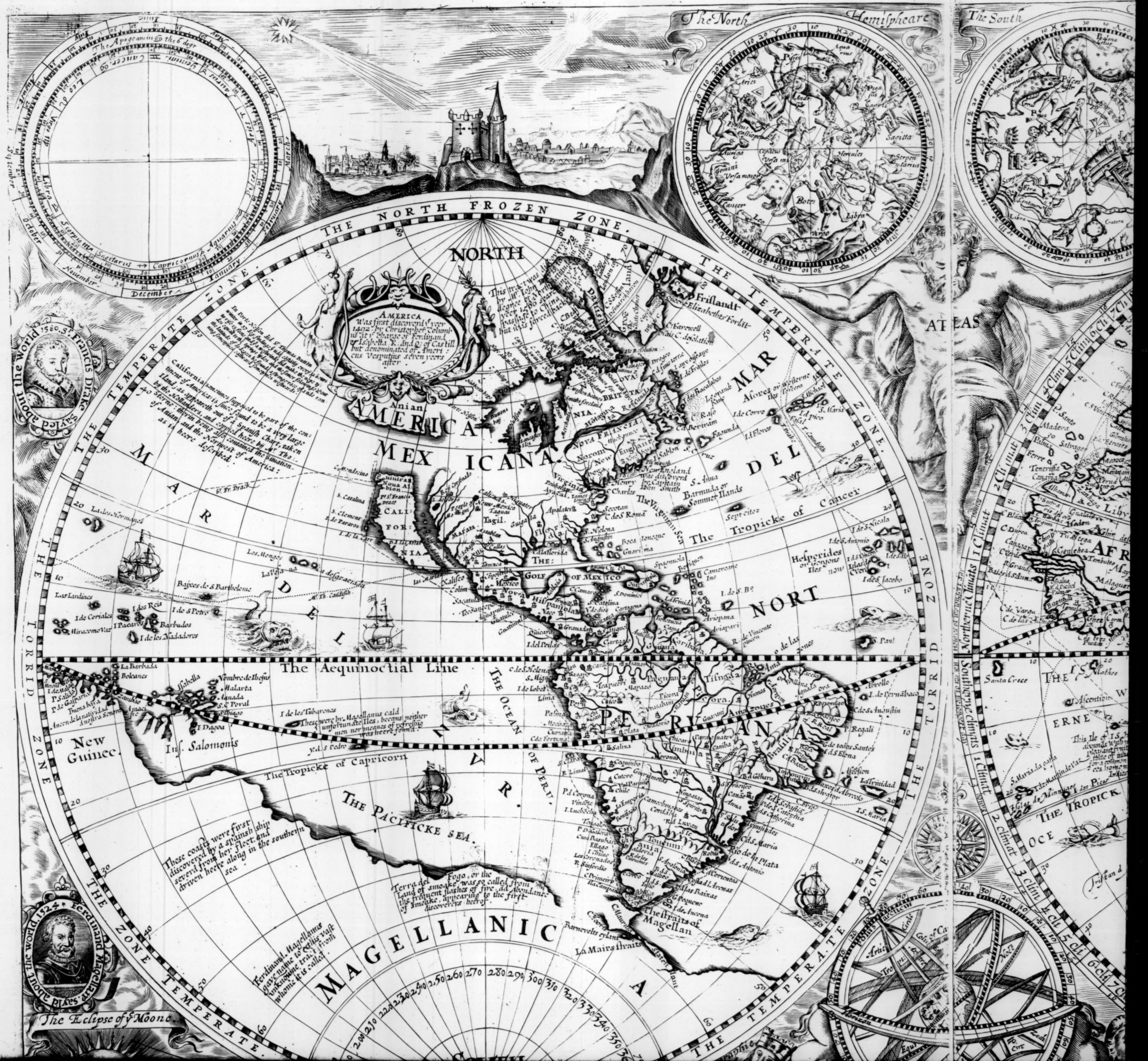
Names of the Havens.	H M	Points of the Compass.
Quinborough, Southamp. Perismou.	0	South. North.
Redban, Aberdeen.	0 45	S.W. b.W. N.E. b.E.
Graveland, the Downes.	1 30	S.S.W. N.N.E.
Dundee, S. Andrews, Sili.	2 15	S.W. b.S. N.E. b.N.
London, Timmuth, Hartlepool.	3	South West. North East.
Barnwick, Offend, Fourn.	3 45	S.W. b.W. N.E. b.E.
Frisch, Luth. Dunbar, Narbon.	4 30	W.S.W. F.N.E.
Faymouth, Gerssey, Lizard.	5 15	W. b.S. E. b.N.
Foy, Lin, Humber, Way, Dart- mouth, or Plymouth, Antwerp.	6	East. West.
Bristol, Lamon, Foulness.	6 45	E. b.S. W. b.N.
Milford and Bridgewater, Texel.	7 30	E.S.E. W.N.W.
Portland, Peter-port, Hage.	8 15	S.E. b.E. N.W. b.W.
Orkney, Poole, Ormel, Schelens.	9	South East. North West.
Deepe, Luxe, Leneges, Needles.	9 45	S.E. b.S. N.W. b.N.
Bolva, Dover, Harwich, Yarmen.	10 30	S.S.E. N.N.W.
Calis, Rye, Winchelsey, Calthe.	11 15	S. b.E. N. b.W.

The use of this Table.

Add the houres and minutes right against each Haven, to the
Moones comming to the South, and the whole result will be the
time of the Tide or high water. By this Table you may see in
what point of the Compass the Moone is in at the time of the
Tide or full Sea.

Of blazing Starres.

Blazing Starres or Comets, are flames drawne into the higher
part of the Ayre, which come by drinefle and long quiet-
nesse in the Ayre. They signifie corruption in the Ayre to fol-
low. They are either signes of warre and death, or tokens of
earth-quake, and dearth of corne. In the year 1618. there hap-



In some Almanack (or by the Epact) find the day of the change of the Moone going before, the day that ye desire; and so many dayes after the change, so many dayes old is the Moone.

First bring the Index of Sol or the Sunne to the day of the month, and there stay it. Secondly, bring the Index of the Moone, to the age of the Moone, and it sheweth the signe and degree that the poiletheth in the Zodiacke, the hour and minute under the age, is the time of her coming to the South.

Thirdly, to finde the time of high water.

In the Table following finde the name of the Port or Haven, and the hour and minute against that Haven is the hour and minutes, that ye shall add to the time of the Moones coming to South, is the time of high water in the said place.

A Table showing the times of full Sea in the principall Havens in England, or neere about thereunto.

Names of the Havens.	H	M	Points of the Compasse.
Quinborow, Southamp, Portsmouth.	0	0	South, North.
Redban, Aberdeen.	0	45	S.W. b. W. N.E. b. E.
Gravefend, the Downes.	1	30	S.S.W. N. N.E.
Dundee, S. Andrews, Silli.	2	15	S.W. b. S. N.E. b. N.
London, Tunmouth, Hartlepoole.	3	0	South West. North East.
Barwick, Ostend, Fount.	3	45	S. W. b. W. N.E. b. E.
Frith, Luth, Dunbar, Narbon.	4	30	W. S. W. F. N.E.
Faymouth, Gernsey, Lizard.	5	15	W. b. S. E. b. N.
Foy, Lin, Hamber, Way, Dartmouth, or Plymouth, Antwerp.	6	0	East. West.
Bristol, Lanion, Foulness.	6	45	E. b. S. W. b. N.
Milford and Bridgewater, Texel.	7	30	E. S. E. W. N. W.
Portland, Peter-port, Hage.	8	15	S. E. b. E. N. W. b. W.
Orkney, Poole, Orwel, Shetles.	9	0	South East. North West.
Deep, Luxe, Lenoey, Needles.	9	45	S. E. b. S. N. W. b. N.
Bolyn, Dover, Harwich, Yarmou.	10	30	S. S. E. N. N. W.
Callis, Rye, Winchelsey, Calbe.	11	15	S. b. E. N. b. W.

The use of this Table.

Add the hours and minutes right against each Haven, to the Moones coming to the South, and the whole result will be the time of the Tide or high water. By this Table you may see in what point of the Compasse the Moone is in at the time of the Tide or full Sea.

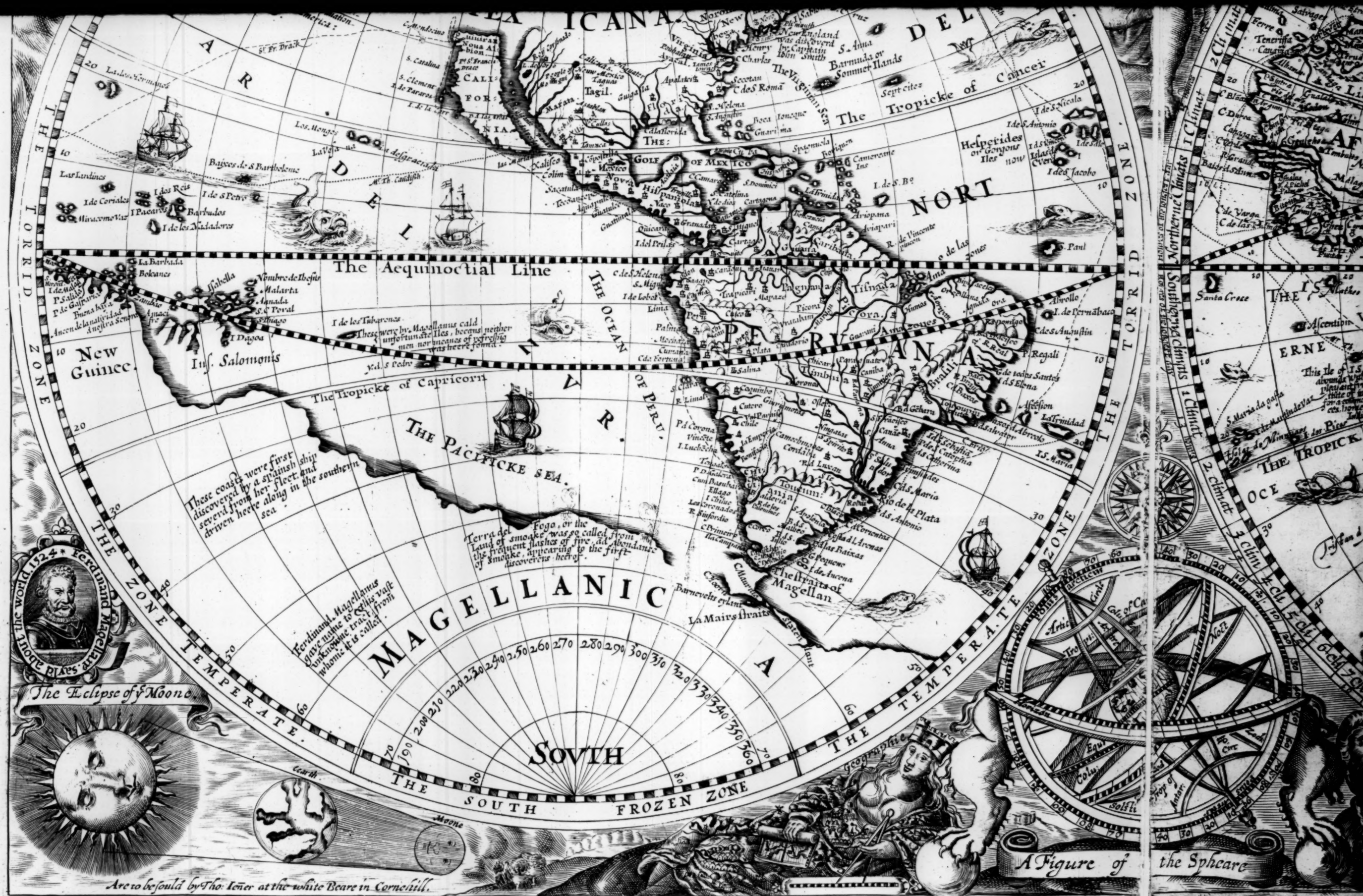
Of blazing Starres.

Blazing Starres or Comets, are flames drawne into the higher part of the Ayre, which come by drinelle and long quietnesse in the Ayre. They signifie corruption in the Ayre to follow. They are either signes of warres and death, or tokens of earth-quake, and death of corne. In the year 1618. there happened a fearfull blazing Starre from the 18 of November to the 16 of December following. It was seene all over Europe. The Countries it passed over were, Noua Guinea, the Ile of Iava, Sumatra, Madagafcar, Monomotapa, Picora, Nombre de Iesus.

The manner of the Moones Eclipse.

The word Eclipse is as much to say as To want light, and to be darkned, or hidden from our sight.

The Moones Eclipse is figured at the foot of America, over against your left hand, which is thus: viz.



Geography, and the principles thereof.

Certain termes of Land and Water plainly defined and described.



The Terrestrial Globe is defined to be a spherical body, proportionally composed of Earth and Water; into which two parts it is divided. Whereof the earth comes first to view; whose parts are

either { Real, } and the Real parts
either { Imaginary; }
either { Continents, }
either { Ilands. }

Now a Continent is a great quantity of land, not interlaced or separated by the Sea; in which many Kingdomes and Principalities are contained; as Europe, Asia, Africa, America.

An Iland (called in Latine, *Insula*, *quasi in solo*) is a part of the earth, environed round with waters; as Brittain, Iava, St. Lawrence Ile, Bermudas.

These againe are subdivided into { *Peninsula*, }
{ *Isthmus*, }
{ *Promontorium*. }

A *Peninsula*, is almost an Iland; that is, a tract of Land, which being almost encompassed round by water, is joynted to the firme land by some little Isthmus: as Poloponnesus, Taurica, Cymbrica, and Perenna.

An *Isthmus*, is a little narrow neck of land, which joyneth any *Peninsula* to the Continent; as the Straights of Dariene in Peru, and Corinth in Greece.

Promontorium is some high Mountain, which shooteth it selfe into the Sea, the utmost end of which, is called a Cape; as that great Cape of good hope, and Cape Verde in Africa; Cape Comori in Asia; and that of St. Michaels Mount in Cornwall; the North Cape vp in Norway, and divers other.

There are likewise other real parts of the earth; as Mountains, Vallies, Fields, Plains, Woods, and the like.

The other generall part of the Globe is the Water; which is

divided into { 1. *Oceanus*. }
{ 2. *Mare*. }
{ 3. *Fretum*. }
{ 4. *Sinus*. }

1. *Oceanus*, the Ocean, is that generall collection of all waters, which environeth the world on every side.

2. *Mare*, the Sea, is a part of the Ocean; to which we can-

not come, but through some Straite, as *Mare Mediterraneum*, *Mare Balticum*, and the like.

Either from the adjacent places, as the British Ocean, the German Sea, the Atlantick Sea. Or from the first discoverer, as *Mare Magellanicum*, *Davis* and *Forbiers* Straits, &c. Or from some remarkable accident, as *Mare Rubrum*, from the red colour of the Sands. *Mare Aegypti*, *Pontus Euxinus*, and the like.

3. *Fretum*, a Straite, is a part of the Ocean restrained within narrow bounds, and opening a way to the Sea; as the Straits of Gibraltar, Hellespont, Anian.

4. *Sinus*, a Creeke, is a crooked shore, thrusting out as it were two armes to imbrace the lovely presence of the Sea; as *Sinus Adriaticus*, *Sinus Persicus*, and *Corinthiacus*.

To this also belong Rivers, Brookes, and Fountain, which are engendered of congealed ayre in the earths concavities, and seconded by the Seas waives creeping through hidden crannies thereof. Thus much of the real parts of the Globe in generall.

Of the Circles of this Map, and their uses.

The imaginary parts of the earth are such, which not being at all in the Earth, must yet be supposed to be so, for the better teaching and learning this Science; and are certain Circles going about the Earth, answerable to them in Heaven in name.

The *Meridian* (which comes first to be considered) is a great Circle compassing round the earth from Pole to Pole; and is that which you see in the circumference of both Planispheres of this Map; and wherein are written the names of the Zones and Climates. This chiefe, first, fixed Meridian passeth through the Ilands called Azores, according to the ancient Cosmographers; and there are two reasons why they did there begin to reckon the longitude of the earth:

First, for that at that time there was no land knowne further to the Westward than that place.

Secondly, vnder that Meridian the needle in the Mariners Compasse had no variation, but did point directly North and South.

There are also many Meridians according to the diverse place in which a man liues, the number of them equall to so many points as may be imagined in the Globe; but the usuall setting them downe to view, is by ten degrees asunder; and are those

blacke lines which you see in both Planispheres, running down along from the North to the South Pole.

The use of the Meridian, is to shew the longitude of any place. Now the longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the distance of it East from the first great Meridian; and this longitude is measured and numbered in the *Aequinoctial* line by Meridians from the generall and fixed Meridian, into the East, and containeth the whole compasse of the earth, viz. 360. degrees.

To proue this by example, cast your eye on London, and you shall see it something to the East of the second blacke Meridian; passe downe with that blacke line to the *Aequinoctial*, and look as much East there, as London is from that Meridian above, then count the degrees of the *Aequinoctial* from the first great Meridian to that place, and that distance is the longitude of London; which you may perceive to be 20. degrees and better. And the like manner of working is to be made for all other places.

That line full of degrees, crossing both Planispheres straight along in the middle, and diuiding the world into two halfe (viz.) North and South halves, is called the *Aequinoctial* line, or the *Aequator*; either because it is of equall distance from both Poles of the world, or else because the Sunne coming in this Circle makes the dayes and nights throughout the world of like length; which happens vpon the 20. or 11. of March, and the 23. or 14. of September. It passeth through Abissia or *Prestor Johns* Kingdom, and Mani Congo in Africa, through the great Iland Sumatra, and the Maldive Iles of Asia; and in America, through Guiana.

The use of it is to shew the Latitude of any Country, Citie, Promontory, or the like: Now the Latitude is the distance of a place toward the South or North, from the *Aequinoctial* line or middle of the world, and is reckoned and measured vpon the Meridian toward either Pole: those therefore haue Northern Latitude that inhabit between the *Aequinoctial* and the North Pole, as they haue Southern Latitude that are between the same *Aequator* and the South Pole.

Those blacke lines thwarting the blacke Meridians from East to West, are parallels, & are also called *Aequidistans*, being distant one from another 10. degrees toward both Poles; and are here set downe for the easier counting the latitude of any place from the *Aequinoctial*: as for the latitude of London; count so many decimall parallels till you come to the parallel which is nearest London, (you shall finde them to be five) then follow that line to the Meridian, and see the figures set there; (they are 50.)

moreover adde to that number of 50. so much as London is situate

above that parallel, the space is one degree and a halfe; thus shall you finde the latitude of London, (that is, the distance thereof from the *Aequator* toward the North Pole) to be 51. degrees and a halfe: and in like manner must the Latitude of all other places be sought. Thus much of Longitude and Latitude, by which two the whole Earth is reckoned.

The Meridian and *Aequinoctial*, as also the Zodiacke, are filled throughout with degrees, the number 360. and euery degree consists of 60. Minutes, and containes, according to our ordinary account, 20. leagues, or three score miles.

The great circle that is drawne bending bias in the one planisphere vnto the Tropique of Cancer, in the other downe to the Tropique of Capricorne, is the Zodiacke; it is replenished with degrees, and bears on it the characters of the 12. signes.

The uses of it are to shew our what Countries and people the body and beames of the Sunne come perpendicular at some times or other in the year; and it sheweth to all (where the dayes increase and decrease) the longest and shortest daies of the year: for the Sunne (which causeth the same) being alwaies in this circle, and therein moving about one degree a day, all the while he is coming vp from the Tropique of Capricorne to that of Cancer, the dayes increase in the Northern Climates; but contrariwise in his course backe from Cancer to Capricorne, they shorten to vs, and lengthen to those in the Southern Climates: and this Circle shewes the foure quarters of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumne, Winter.

The Tropique of Cancer, (so called of the celestiall signe Cancer) is a circle, whose distance from the *Aequinoctial* toward the North, is 23. degrees and a halfe. When the Sunne is come so farre Northward as to touch this circle, then is our longest day in the year.

It passeth through the Southernmost parts of Barbary and Egypt, Arabia, India, China, *Noua Hispania*, and the Iland Cuba.

The Tropique of Capricorne, (likewise so named of the signe Capricorne in the Itary heauen) is a circle of like distance as the other Tropique from the *Aequinoctial* Southward, that is, 23. degrees and a halfe. When the Sunne is gone downe to this circle Southward, it is our shortest day in the whole year.

This Tropique passeth through Monomotapa, Saint Lawrence Iland, Peru, and the South coasts of Brasile.

The Arcticke, or North polar circle, is distant from the North Pole 23. degrees and a halfe; so much as the Tropique of Cancer is from the *Aequinoctial*: but the distance betweene that Tropique and it, is 43. degrees.

You may see it passe through Islande, Tartary, crosse *Davis* Straits, and the *Amarticke* or South polar circle pole, 23. degrees and a halfe; so farre come is from the *Aequinoctial*.

This circle passeth through Magellanicke, or *Terra Australis Incognita* onely.

Now these foure lesser circles, (viz. the two Tropiques, and the two Polar circles, doe fitly part the earth

into five Zones.

The Zones are a space of earth, contained between two of the

name signifies as much as a girdle compasseth about the earth in manner of a girdle. Of these there be two kinds: one temperate, the other vntemperate.

There be two temperate Zones, the one North, the other South.

The North temperate Zone is that space of earth contained between the Tropique of Cancer, and the Arcticke circle.

The South temperate Zone is that space of earth stretched along between the Tropique of Capricorne, and the South polar circle.

They are called temperate Zones, a far better and more moderate temperature, and meetier for mannes. The breadth of them is 43. degrees apiece, which degrees are to be 350. English miles broad apiece.

The vntemperate Zones are two of the heat, the other as much in cold in former times altogether vnhabited, but later experience hath found them more fit for habitation.

The Torrid or burnt Zone (which is that space of heauen which you see between the Tropique of Cancer, and that of Capricorne, because the Sunne continually downe direct rays, affects it by making it not so convenient for mannes habitation, as the temperate Zones are. The breadth of this Zone is comprehended betweene the two Tropiques, and English miles 2820.

The frozen Zones are space of earth inclosed within either of the Polar circles: of these there are two, one North, the other South.

The North of the compasse of reckoned 23. degrees and a halfe to the polar circle.

The South of the compasse of reckoned 23. degrees and a halfe to the polar circle.

They are called cold Zones, because they are so farre from the Sunne, that they can scarce receive any of his heat.

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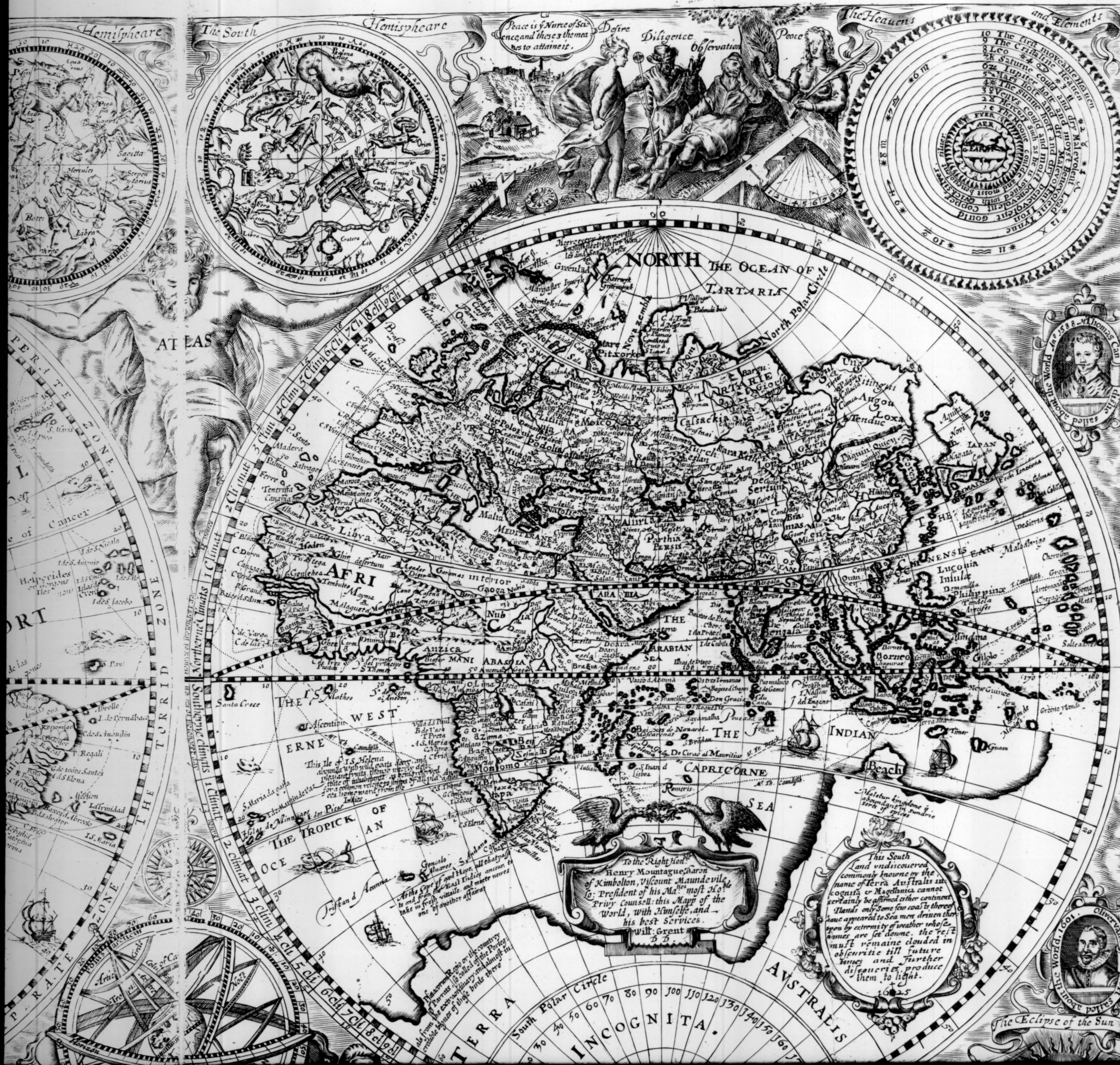
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THE WORLD DRAWNE ACCORDING TO THE best Observations that have beene made by English or Strangers. UPON THE WHOLE BODY OF COSMOGRAPHIE AND VNDERSTANDING THEREOF: Full for all such as desire to know further then of their owne Home.



When the Sun and Moone are opposite one to the other diametrically, and the Earth in the very midst betweene both: that is, when a right line drawne from the center of the Sun to the center of the Moone, passeth through the center of the Earth: For the body of the earth being thicke and not transparent, casting his shadow to that point which is opposite to the place of the Sun, will not suffer the Moone to receive any light from the Sun, from whom she alwayes borroweth her light. And note, that every time she is at the full, she is opposite to the Sun, and yet the Earth is not exactly such full diametrically betwixt her and the Sun, for then she should be eclipsed at every full, which indeed cannot be, unless she be either in the head or taile of the Dragon.

Now the Moone is eclipsed in part, when the Sun, the Earth, and the Moone, be met in one straight line, but the Moone is declining either on one side or on the other.

But note that eclipses of the Moone may be vniuersall, because the Earth is far bigger then the Moone, and thereby able to shadow her whole body.

The manner of the Sunnes Eclipse.

The Eclipse of the Sun is shewed by that Figure at the foot of the page, against your right hand, and happeneth when the Moone is betwixt the Sun and the Earth, which chanceth in a Coniunction or new of the Moone: and yet not in every Coniunction, but when it falleth either in the head or taile of the Dragon: which may chance (as is said before) either totally, or in part: totally, in respect of those parts of the Earth whereon the shadow directly falleth. For such the Moone is faire lesser then the Earth, she cannot shadow all the Earth, and therefore the eclipse of the Sun cannot be vniuersall: but yet to some parts of the earth it may be totally, to some partly, and to others nothing at all: as may appeare by the aforesaid Figure.

Of the Firmament and Constellations.

The two Hemispheres in the middle above, filled with figures of men, beasts, fishes, and the like, embelish with stars, doe represent the face of the Firmament or Orbe of the fixed stars (those that appeare every night) which were by ancient Astronomers diuided into, and distinguished by certain Constellations, and each of these is knowne by a proper name. Of these Constellations the number (according to the ancient account) is 48: that are diuided into three parts:

- 1 Northern
- 2 Zodiacke
- 3 Southerne

Constellations, being 12 in number.

The Northern Constellations consist of 332 stars.

The Zodiacke Constellations, which be also called the twelve Signes, consist of 280 stars.

The Southerne Constellations containe 293 stars.

Some of these Constellations consist of more, some of fewer stars, according to their greatnesse or smallnesse.

Besides these there are 120 stars that are exempt out of all the Constellations: so that the number of stars let vpon both Hemispheres are 1025; and diuers of them haue proper names.

But here is to be vnderstood, that all the stars in heauen are not numbered, nor cannot, for that diuers of them are so small: but these 1025 are the principallst among them, and all that haue yet beene accounted of.

The two first parts of all, that is, the Northern and Zodiacke Constellations are contained in that part right against your left hand, and placed on a piece of America. The last, that is, the Southerne, is comprehended in that other Hemisphere on your right hand, and ouer the European Sea.

Of the Figure of the heauenly Orbes and Elements.

The whole world is diuided into two parts, viz. Elementall, and Ethernall or celestiall parts.

The Elementall part is fourfold: viz. Earth, Water, Ayre, and Fire: as may be seene in that round Figure of the frame of the heauen and elements one within another; the innermost and middlemost circle conuain Earth and Water intermixed together: The next, the three Regions of the Ayre: and immedately about that Orbe, is the Element of Fire: all which you may easily discern by their seuerall names in their proper places.

The Ethernall or Celestiall parts doe compasse the Elementall parts: and containe the ten vpper Sphaeres: viz. 1 the Sphaere of the Moon, 2 Mercury, 3 Venus, 4 Sol, 5 Mars, 6 Iupiter, 7 Saturne, 8 the Starry Firmament, 9 the Christalline beaues, hauing no stars at all; the 10 is the Primum mobile, or first Mouer, containing all the rest within it; and mouing from the East to the West carrieth about with it in violence all the other Sphaeres.

The rest of the Sphaeres haue contrary motions. every one in his kind, though far slower then the other: and their motions are contrary, from the West to the East, and so are caried about oftentimes by the first Mouer before they make one perfect reuolution in themselves.

The Crystalline or ninth Sphaere his motion is almost vniuersall, and is called The trembling Motion, and is performed according to the opinion of later Astronomers, in 490000 years.

The eight Sphaere being the Starry Firmament, performeth his motion in 2000 years.



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1 Northern
2 Zodiacal
3 Southern

Constellations, being 12 in number.

The Northern Constellations consist of 33 stars.

The Zodiacal Constellations, which be also called the twelve Signes, consist of 28 stars.

The Southern Constellations containe 29 stars.

Some of these Constellations consist of more, some of fewer stars, according to their greatness or smallness.

Besides these there are 120 stars that are exempt out of all the Constellations: so that the number of stars set upon both Hemispheres are 102; and divers of them have proper names.

But here is to be understood, that all the stars in heaven are not numbered, nor cannot, for that divers of them are so small: but these 102 are the principall among them, and all that have yet been accounted of.

The two first parts of all, that is, the Northern and Zodiacal Constellations are contained in that part right against your left hand, and placed over a piece of America. The last, that is, the Southern, is comprehended in that other Hemisphere on your right hand, and over the European Sea.

Of the Figure of the heavenly Orbes and Elements.

The whole world is divided into two parts, viz. Elementall, and Etheriall or celestiall parts.

The Elementall part is fourfold: viz. Earth, Water, Ayre, Fire: as may be seen in that round Figure of the frame of the heavens and elements one within another; the inmost and middlemost circle containing Earth and Water intermixed together: The next, the three Regions of the Ayre: and immediately above that Orbe, is the Element of Fire: all which you may easily discern by their severall names in their proper places.

The Etheriall or Celestiall parts doe compasse the Elementall parts: and containe the ten upper Spheres: viz. 1 the Moone, 2 Mercury, 3 Venus, 4 Sol, 5 Mars, 6 Jupiter, 7 Saturne, 8 the Starry firmament, 9 the Christalline heaven, having no stars at all; the 10 is the Primum mobile, or first Mover, containing all the rest within it; and moving from the East to the West carrieth about with it in violence all the other Spheres.

The rest of the Spheres have contrary motions, every one in his kind, though far slower then the other: and their motions are contrary, from the West to the East, and so are carried about oftentimes by the first Mover before they make one perfect revolution in themselves.

The Crystalline or ninth Sphere his motion is almost insensible, and is called The trembling Motion, and is performed according to the opinion of later Astronomers, in 49,000 years.

The eight Sphere being the Starry Firmament, performeth his motion in 7000 years.

The rest of the Spheres are the seven Planets; each Sphere containeth in it but one Starre; whereof the uppermost and slowest is Saturne, which performeth his course in thirty years. Jupiter being next under that, makes his revolution in twelve years. Mars beneath him, finisheth his course in two years. Sol passeth through the Zodiacke in 365 dayes and sixe houres, which is one whole year. Venus ends her course in somewhat more then a year. Mercury holds equal pace with the Sunne. Luna courseth about the heaven once every eight and twenty dayes.

You may see it passe through Islande, Tartary, crosse Davis Straits, and the Antarcticke or South polar circle, 23. degrees and a halfe; so far come is from the Equinoctiall.

This circle passeth through Magellanicke, or Terra Australis Incognita only.

Now these four lesser circles, (viz. Polar circles, doe fitly part the earth into five Zones.

The Zones

A Zone is a space of earth, contained between two of the smaller circles, or within the compass of either polar circle: by reason that each Zone is of a girdle. Of these there are two kinds: one temperate, the other frigid.

There be two temperate Zones, the one North, the other South.

The North temperate Zone is that space of earth contained between the Tropicke of Cancer, and the Equinoctiall.

The South temperate Zone is that space of earth stretched between the Tropicke of Capricorne, and the South polar circle.

They are called temperate Zones, for that they are thereof hath a better and more moderate temperature, then the vntemperate Zones, which degrees are 43, degrees aspicke, which degrees are to be 25. English miles broad aspicke.

The vntemperate Zones are two, one exceeding in the extreme cold, the other as much in the former times altogether uninhabited, but later experience hath found them more fit for habitation.

The Torrid or burnt Zone (which is the hot vntemperate Zone) is that space of heaven which you see between the Tropicke of Cancer, and that of Capricorne, because the Sunne continually passing downe direct rayes, affects it by making it not so convenient for the inhabitants, as the temperate Zones are. The breadth of this Zone is 47. degrees, that is of English miles 2820.

The frozen Zones are space, of each of the Polar circles: of these there are two, one North, the other South.

The North frozen Zone is that space of earth contained within the compass of the North polar circle. The breadth thereof is reckoned 23. degrees and a halfe, (viz.) from the Pole it selfe to the polar circle: which of English miles is 1410.

The South frozen Zone, is that space of earth compassed all about with the South polar circle: It hath the like breadth from the South pole, as the other frozen Zone hath from the North pole; and likewise the number of miles is the same.

They are called Frozen Zones, because they (for the most part) exceed in cold: and that is caused in regard that the Sunne, for a good part of the year, is under the Horizon, and sees them not; and when he is come up into their sight, his appearance (which is for a pretty long season together) rather comforts them, then any virtuell heat proceeding from him; for there the Ayre is stiff with thicke foggy vapours, and his beames at highest fall but very obliquely on them; so that what through his want and inability to dispell the cold, and the colds force to resist and beat backe the Sunnes heat, these Zones remaine almost uninhabitable, and euen (as the word is) frozen.

The names of all these, set in the right place of each Zone, you shall see in that Meridian going about America and Magellanica.

Of the Climates.

In that great Meridian going about Europe, Asia, and Africa, are described the Climates: Now a Climate is a space of the Earth included within the space of two Parallels. The use of them is to shew the difference of length and shortness of dayes over all the world, as you may see in the middle of every Climate for the number of the houres of the longest day in the year, vnder that Climate: the longest day in one Climate differing halfe an houre from the longest in another. So that there are foure and twenty Climates, consisting of forty eight Parallels, ere the day come to be 24. houres in length, which is twelve houres longer then the ordinary Equinoctiall day is. Now this is to be understood; Vnder the Equinoctiall line, and 13. degrees, that is 27. Parallels, on either side thereof, the dayes exceed not the length of twelve houres, but after in every Climate increase the length of halfe an houre, so that there are numbered (as is said before) 48. Parallels, which make 24. Climates, before the dayes become 24. houres long: the which length they being growne to, their increase is then by whole weekes and monthes, till in the foure and twentieth Climate, about the Pole, the day is full halfe a year long. And as it is thus between the Equator and North Pole, so is it between the said Equator and the South Pole: wherefore there are two sorts of Climates, that is, 24. Northern, and as many Southern. The Climates Northward are thus named: the first is *Dia Aleros*, because the middle parallel thereof passeth through the middle of the Inland Iland Meroc, in the Continent of Africa; the second is *Dia Sines*, the third *Dia Alexandrias*, the fourth *Dia Rhodus*, the fifth *Dia Rome*, the sixth *Dia Ponton*, the seventh *Dia Borsiphens*, the eighth *Dia Rhipes*, the ninth *Per Danium*. The South Climates have the same names, save only that the word *Antis* thereto added, as *Anti-Dia Meroc*; the next, *Anti-Dia Sines*, and so along vnto the ninth Southward: further then the ninth Climate on either side the Equinoctiall they are not named; but yet the Climates runne on both wayes to the number of 24, as is seen in the Meridian. That there be but nine named, the reason is, because when these names were given, no more then nine Climates were knowne to those of ancient times; but since, though the number of them be increased to 24, the rest are not so knowne by proper names, but remaine innumerate.

The Division of the Earth, and of the four parts thereof.

The World in latter times hath been divided into the known and unknowne: This last, since its obscurity hides it, silence shall cover it. The knowne, branches it selfe into a fourfold division, viz. 1. Europe, 2. Asia, 3. Africa, 4. America.

Europe.

To begin with that quarter wherein we live; Europe (as also the other three) consists of Continent and Islands. The Continent hereof is shared by the inhabitants of these countries:

1 Spaine,	5 Germany,	10 Poland,
2 France,	6 Denmark,	11 Hungary,
3 Italy,	7 Norway,	12 Dacia,
4 Belgia, or	8 Sweden,	13 Sclavonia,
Netherlands,	9 Muscovia,	14 Greece,

The European Islands are these: 1. The British Isles, viz. Great Britaine, (whose possessors are English, Scotch, and Welchmen) Ireland, Orkneyes, Hebrides, Shetlands; and other on the East, South, and Westerne coasts. 2. The Mediterranean Isles, which are, Maiorca, Minorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicilia, Malta, Canary, or Canarie, Cephalonia, Zante, The Grecian Isles, and some other of less note in the North Seas, Island and Friland.

Europe is extended in length about 3800. miles, in breadth it exceedeth not 1200. On the North the frozen sea bears the bounds

of it, toward the West the Occidentall Ocean washeth it, Southward it is girt with the Mediterranean Sea; but the Archipelago, the Euxine Sea, Meotis Palus, and the River Tanais, (now called Don) with a line drawne from thence vpright Northward, are the Eastern limits: the chiefe Rivers hereof are, Danubius, the Rhine, and Vistula.

Asia.

Before any thing be said of the Provinces of Asia, a few of her prerogatives shall be related which ennoble her. As 1. mans creation: 2. The birth of our Saviour; his diuine miracles; and the worke of our Redemption and Saluation: 3. The actions memorized by the holy Penmen of the Old and New Testament: also here were erected the first Monarchies of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Medes and Persians.

The Continent of Asia containeth these Regions,

1 Naxos,	6 Media,	11 Persia,
2 Syria,	7 Assyria,	12 Hecania,
3 Palestine,	8 Melopotamia,	13 Tartaria,
4 Armenia,	9 Persia,	14 China,
5 Arabia,	10 Chaldaea,	15 India,

The Islands of Asia, are Rhodes and Cyprus, in the Mediterranean Sea: in the Orientall Ocean, Japan, the Molucces, the Philippine, Ladrones, Borneo, Gilolo, Iaua, Sumatra, Zeilan; and an infinite number of lesse account.

The length thereof reaches 5200. the breadth 4500. miles, or thereabout: It is bounded Northward with the frozen Sea, and frants of Anian: all the East along it rests the assault of the Orientall Ocean; toward the South the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea weak their fury thereon; on the West lies the Red Sea, and that Egyptian Isthmus where it is parted from Africa; but where it disioynes it selfe from Europe, the Westerne limits are the Egean and Euxine Seas, Palus Meotis, the River Tanais, and a right line drawne to the North. The chiefe Rivers are Euphrates, Indus, and Ganges.

Africa.

Africa in forme resembles a Pyramid, and is built of these Countries on the Continent: 1. Barbary, 2. Numidia, 3. Lybia, 4. the land of Negroes, or Guinee, with the adiacent Province, 5. Egypt, 6. Ethiopia or Abissia, Prester Iohns kingdom, 7. Congo, 8. Malimotapa.

The Islands are Zococra, in the Sea of Arabia: and that of S. Lawrence, or Madagascar, in the Indian Sea: but in the Atlantick Ocean, S. Thoma: the Isles of Capo Verde, Gorgones, or

Hesperides, the Canaries, the Azores.

Africa runs on in length 4150. miles, and is reckoned 3000. miles broad, or thereabout. The Eastern limits thereof are the Red Sea, and Isthmus of Egypt, where it is severed from Asia: on the South continually rages the Southerne Ocean: Westward all the coast is murthered with the violence of the Westerne or Atlantick waues: on the North beates the Mediterranean Sea. The Rivers of most note, are Nilus and Niger.

America.

America, or the new World, acknowledgeth a twofold partition of Mexicanas, & Peruana.

America is counted in length from the North Pole to the Straits of Magellan Southward.

Mexicana is that which contains the Northern Trade, comprehending the Nations of 1. Mexico, 2. Quivira, (in which is included Noua Albion) 3. Neco, 4. Florida, 5. Virginia, 6. New England, 7. Noua Francia, 8. Terra de Labrador, or Cortereal, 9. Norumbega, 10. Estotiland, 11. on the other side of Davis Straits Greenland, 12. California.

This part is in compass 13000. miles, and looks Eastward vpon Mar del North, or the Virginian Sea: West vpon Mar del Zur, and the Straits of Anian: the Northern coasts extend to the Pole: Southward it is ioyned to Peruana by the Isthmus, and that but 17. miles broad. The chiefe Rivers hereof is Rio, St. Lawrence, or the River of Canada.

Peruana containeth the Southerne part of America, and comprehends 1. Castilia del oro, 2. Guiana, 3. Peru, 4. Brasile, 5. Chili, 6. Chica, 7. Paragones.

This part is compass 17000. miles; being bounded on the North by that fornamed Isthmus, with which it is ioyned to Mexicana; lying East against the Ethiopian Ocean: Westward the Pacificke Sea, or Mar del Zur, presses vpon it: beneath Southward the Straits of Magellan limit it. Here are these Rivers of note, Orenoque, Manganon, or the River of Amazons, and the River of Platte.

The Islands of America are, Salomons Isles, which bee many in number; and Tubarones, or the vntemperate Isles, all situate in the Pacificke Sea: There lye in Mar del North, Terra noua, or New-found Land; Bacalos, Trinidad, Iamaica, Cuba; Hispaniola that was first discovered by Columbus; the Luciae 40. in number: the Summer Islands, or Bermudas; Smiths Isles, and diuers other.